

GENERAL NEWS.

Friday afternoon Thomas Samuel, the Laconia, N. H. murderer, was sentenced to be hanged April 17th, 1885.

Christian Seibert has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for attempted suicide, at Kingston, N. Y.

Charles Reade, the novelist, died in London April 11th. He was born in Ipsden, Oxfordshire, England, in 1814.

Friday the first crop of grass was cut in the State House yard, Washington. It was just high enough to wave in the breeze.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has extended the franchise in municipal elections to widows and unmarried women.

Six negroes of eleven in a boat were drowned recently by the upsetting of their skiff while crossing the Mississippi River near Vicksburg.

Holmes and Brecken, the Americans charged at Halifax, N. S., with having dynamite in their possession were found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Saturday morning the body of an unknown woman was found in a bag at the mouth of the Saco river, Biddeford. It had apparently been in the water twenty-four hours.

The Sheriff has issued a capias for the arrest of Clara B. Meek, in a civil suit brought by Mrs. W. H. Griffiths, the wife of Geo. C. Griffiths, to recover \$100,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affection.

A paper in Minnesota starts out with "Our platform is the abolition of poverty, ignorance, unchastity, drunkenness, injustice, perversion of law, oppression and evil." Its success is looked for with feverish excitement.

James Gould, formerly of Maine, now of California, has two very lucrative offers, one of \$7,000 a year in a gold mine in Brazil, the other as overseer in the Rothschild gold mine in South Africa, at \$1500 per month.

An aged couple named Fleetwood, living near Baridale, Col. Co. Ill., were found dead in bed, Wednesday morning with their throats cut. There is no clue to the murderer, and no motive for the crime is known.

It is said that the water power company controlling the Rangely Lakes storage reservoirs have so enlarged the outlet that Rangely Lake can be drawn down five feet below the usual low water mark, thus laying bare the spawning beds of the famed trout of that section.

The list of miscellaneous expenses of the star route trials transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate aggregates \$39,836. The money was expended mainly for stenographers, detectives and persons engaged in securing the attendance of witnesses.

It is reported from Mechanic Falls that Tuesday night witnessed an affray at Page's Mills. Weekly dances have been held at which some of the boys were present from the village and probably had whiskey at the bottom of the affair. Several pools of blood on the sidewalk, next morning, told the story.

Marshall Bailey of Bath received this week a photograph and description of Chas. W. Butler, a murderer, who broke jail at Columbia City, Indiana, March 15. He was convicted for murdering his wife. \$200 reward is offered by the sheriff of Columbia City for his arrest.

Thursday night, when the help came from J. O. Wilson & Co's shop, Nat. Mack, whose strike occurred Wednesday, they were hoisted at by a large crowd of workmen, and one of the employees, a Frenchman, was knocked down and badly injured. It is stated that the employees in Wilson's shop will all leave.

The Chilean Minister to France, April 10th, received an official dispatch announcing the signature of a treaty of peace between Chile and Bolivia in accordance with which the Bolivian territory occupied by Chileans is to remain under Chilean law, and trade between Chile and Bolivia is to be free.

Eugene M. Pinkham, who was found at Reed's Plantation last winter with both feet so badly frozen that amputation was necessary, has recently returned to his home in North Arlington, Mass. He is a shoemaker by trade, his parents are poor, and he is of weak mind. It is said the expense, which amounts already to \$800, will have to be settled by the State.

The Minister of Justice, at Ottawa, April 10, informed Premier Smith of British Columbia, who is at present in Ottawa, that the bill recently passed by the British Columbia legislature prohibiting the immigration of Chinese to that province was disallowed. In consequence of this action it is expected that a shipload of Chinese will be allowed to land.

No tidings have been received from absconding cashier Hubbard, from Momomouth, Ill. The aggregate of his defalcations is thought to be over \$50,000. Complaints state that Hubbard embezzled money to the amount of \$115,800. It is not yet known whether the bank will resume.

Cook's block, at Athol, Mass., was burned at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000. The lower floor was occupied by the owner, Geo. H. Cook, as a drug store, and E. W. Croane & Co., tinware; the two upper stories by thirty-four roomers, mostly girls, all of whom escaped with difficulty in their night clothes.

Antonio Pisano, of New York, 25 years old, has been taken to Bellevue hospital suffering, as it was supposed, from malaria fever. A thorough examination of the case was made. It discovered symptoms of trichinosis. A piece of the muscular tissue of the arm was taken out and put under the microscope, and it was discovered that the flesh was swarming with trichinae.

The patient was agony and was relieved only by the administration of narcotics. A small portion of the pork that he ate has been secured and under the microscope shows trichinae.

CONGRESSMAN BOLFORD OF COLORADO

has received from Mrs. Langtry, a medallion portrait of herself inclosed in a jewel-studded case, with a request for a lock of his hair, to be placed among her mementoes of notable friends. This honor was in recognition of Mr. Belford's compliment that she was the handsomest woman who had trod the American continent. Belford's hair is of a bright auburn color.

The Governor and Council have assessed the following taxes against Maine railroads:

Grand Trunk Railway,	\$10,180.95
Maine and Piscataquis,	307.27
Boston & Maine,	20,225.24
Eastern,	20,729.43
New Brunswick,	36.30
Knox & Lincoln,	1,131.37
Maine Central,	42,969.22
Portland & Orono,	504.50
Portland & Rochester,	1,884.23
Rumford Falls & Bucksfield,	130.68
Sandy River Valley,	57.45
Somerset,	94.95
St. Croix & Penobscot,	73.36
Orchard Beach,	11.83
New Brunswick,	105.34
Levinson & Auburn Horse,	25.82
Old Orchard Junction,	255.00
Green Mountain,	137.19
Bangor & Katahdin,	54.46
Bridgton & Saco River,	31.28

WORDS TO WOMEN.

The new spring bonnets are very lovely, but they are also very small. They are of the capote shape, and fit the head closely.

The later styles of hats are rather wild in aspect; for though the brim is narrower, the crown is usually of proportions height. These come in colored velvets and with velvet trims and flowers, and sometimes with immensely long ostrich-plumes. The velvet trimmings generally match the color of the straw, some contrasting hue being introduced amongst the flowers or fruits, that adorn the hat.

In jewelry, the lace-pin is going out of fashion, owing to the fact that ruffles and bows of lace are so much less worn than formerly. It is to be replaced by the small round brooch.

Neckties of colored lace or gauze, spotted with chenille, are much worn, matching the dress. With a hat, they are tied in a bow under the chin; but with a bonnet, loosely knotted to one side, and fastened with a fancy pin or brooch. Two pieces of tolerably wide edging lace, sewed together, make the requisite width.

There are some few facts which must be borne in mind by those having dresses made up now: The skirt should fall straight and flat in front; either a small tuck must be worn, or the back-drapery should be sufficiently pulled to give the skirt below the waist a bouffant appearance; all sleeves should be put in high on the shoulders, making the shoulder-seams quite short, and many persons think that there is no style if the sleeve is not put in on the top, to stand up above the shoulder—this certainly gives a narrower appearance to a broad-chested woman, but is not so becoming to a very thin one; dresses are made quite high about the neck, at the back, to accommodate the hair, which is worn so generally high. These few hints followed, dresses may be made as fancy dictates; much or little trimmed, in straight-falling or in curved lines, of large or small figured materials, or of plain goods, of one or two colors, or of one or two materials, open or closed at the neck—*Peterson's*.

Collar buttons of old silver, with designs of antique heads, are made to match the coin pins and bracelets now in use.

The legs and backs of many of the handsomest ebony chairs are now adorned with bows of broad, pale-blue or olive green ribbon.

Soft, wide ribbon looks well for ties. It is tied around the throat in a large bow and with very short ends. Just now it seems to have taken the place of gauze or lace.

A new design in satine represents a large gray water upon the black ground, with delicate half-white flowers upon the waters.

Little boys' trousers come just below the knee, their jackets and large vests are of the same color.

Corsages of black satin covered with long jet bugles are worn in Paris, making the wearers look as if case in black diamonds.

White pique collars for ladies are now made in all the shapes there are fashionable for linen collars, but those in the high collar garrot shape are preferred; these have square pique cuffs to match.

One of the novelties in millinery is a cork foundation or frame of the bonnet covered over with a thin veneering of wood. New basket straw bonnets are bronzed or gilded, and are now made so fine and pliable that they are bent into soft curves and used as the smallest capotes, with a cockade bow of coquille velvet ribbon for trimming.

English women are wearing thick triple ruffles of black, white and colored laces round the throat at home, at the theatre, etc. They are made in Chantilly and in imitation lace, in beaded and beaded net, and in blonde of all light shades, such as pink, blue, sulphur and lilac. It is not obligatory that they should match the dress; on the contrary, it is considered better style to wear a black ruche with white lace, pink with blue, and white with black. They form a frame round the throat, but should only be adopted by slender women; those with thick, short necks are too prone to patronize large, full ruffles.

Gen. Robert E. Lee had four daughters, two of whom are dead, and the others are living with their brother, who succeeded his father as President of Washington University. Neither of them ever married.

Duties of School Supervisors or Committees.

[A paper read by Miss F. Whitman, esq., of Newbury, at the spring meeting of the Oxford County Teachers Association.]

The general duties of those having the charge of the supervision of public schools, are defined by statute and are well understood. But it is said from the highest authority, that the supervision of our schools is defective, that it does not plan and carefully watch over the work performed and is not close and critical in inspection.

Again and again we hear the question asked, "How shall school supervision be rendered more responsible and efficient?"

The answers are many. One suggests that the Committee be empowered to hire the teachers. Another that the district system be changed to the town system. A third that committees have more pay giving them more time to devote to their duties. There are others but these certainly have weight and should receive the earnest attention of all those who would see our schools improved and benefited. And yet I feel that even these would not create executive ability where there was none before. The mass of the people want to see and feel the necessity of innovations before giving their sanction to changes. Now indeed can we blame them for this. An efficient School-Board working faithfully to place our schools in better condition, generally have the confidence and support of the people. Not all changes have been beneficial. Some are always asking for larger appropriations as if that was a panacea for every evil.

Larger appropriations have often been made with no better results than before. Some few may have been benefited yet the results looked for, have not met public expectation. The people have often been disappointed, until in many cases they look for the periodical string of new-fangled notions as they call them, which they receive in silence or treat with contempt. Often has the welfare of our schools suffered badly in the hands of such friends. Is it any wonder that it is so hard to get the people to consider even the essential and best things?

If one makes the most of the opportunities within his grasp faithfully and well, he cannot fail to have influence for good. Let educators be united and work faithfully and unselfishly toward making our schools more successful and efficient and the time cannot be far distant when the things about which we deplore will be remedied. We want to see the impracticable laid out of the recommendations of our educators. We want self-reliance and jobbery discarded. We want an intelligent, thorough and impartial investigation into the condition of our schools and their requirements and a report based on the facts.

No branch of business can be successfully carried on without constant, careful and intelligent supervision. Go it to our factories. It is true there, it is so everywhere. But nowhere is it so true as in school matters. Nowhere is it so much needed, and nowhere will it yield such excellent results. The work which should be done among our teachers, cannot well be dispensed with. A supervision which fails in this, is supervision only in name. It is left out. While attending a Sabbath school one day I was struck with a sentiment contained in one of the prayers. It was this: "O Lord, teach our teachers." I take it up to-day. I adopt it. I call attention to it. I echo it, and I pray it fervently.

One of the most important of the duties of School Boards is the examination of teachers. This should be partly oral and partly written.

The written examination will show the candidates handwriting, punctuation, spelling, etc. It is in such shape that it may be preserved. The questions are before the applicant that they may be thoroughly understood and considered before the answers are written.

The oral examination allows a larger field and a wider range of topics, and there are other considerations, also, which will be readily understood.

The examination should be conducted with particular reference to methods of instruction, government, organization of school, punishments and rewards, absenteeism or attendance, school-law, etc. We often find teachers who pass excellent examinations as examinations go, but lack in government and are deficient in the faculty of imparting instruction. The school is a failure. It requires something besides mere book-knowledge to run a school properly and successfully. It takes executive ability to teach school. The examinations ought, at least, to be such as to give the committee a thorough knowledge of the qualifications of the candidate, and none who are not fitted should receive a certificate. The necessity of frequent examinations should not be underestimated. Any one who makes teaching a profession, should keep up with the times.

Among other important duties of School Boards is that of examining into the several schools and directing the general course of instruction. It is of great importance that a school be properly organized and classified. System and order are always essential. Very much depends upon starting right, at the beginning and assist in organizing and classifying it. It should be visited shortly after to see if the instructions are carried out, to correct mistakes at by advice and commend for well doing, and again at the close for examination. In many cases it is necessary to visit the school often, but three times, at least, seem indispensable.

Let it not be forgotten that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. The course of instruction ought to be largely of a practical nature, and should be thorough and efficient.

Supervisors should look sharply after the moral instruction which pupils ought to have. This is one of the greatest demands of the hour. I should when I think how little minds are poisoned—little hearts corrupted with

evil things often learned at school.

It is all wrong, and yet this does not express it. It is horrible. Our schools ought to be the most attractive places on earth and the purest and best.

The laws of our State require that "the president, professors, and tutors of colleges, the preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth, in public or private institutions, shall use their best endeavor to impress on the minds of the children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard for truth; love of country, humanity, and a universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation and temperance; and all other virtues, which are the ornaments of human society; and to lead those under their care, as their ages and capacities admit, into a particular understanding of the tendency of such virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, and promote the true happiness; and the tendency of the opposite vices, to slavery, degradation, and ruin." These are some of the grandest requirements of our laws relating to education.

They are sadly neglected. In educating our sons and daughters for the duties of life, it is quite as essential as anything, that they receive moral instruction. The larger part is no doubt the parent's duty, but this does not and cannot furnish an excuse for the lack of such instruction at school. Among all the cherished institutions of our land, there are none of more importance than our public schools. They demand that they be made attractive—that our pupils be taught practically and efficiently and that the moral atmosphere surrounding them be pure and healthy.

The influence for good in a community of excellent schools cannot be too highly valued. When pupils are taught to avoid evil—to be moral and upright—little ladies and gentlemen everywhere, there can be no doubt of their future welfare and the welfare of the community in which they live.

Life then would seem to be what it was designed, an honor and a glory instead of a ruin and a shame.

A Mother's Heart.
On a railroad train, just behind a plainly dressed, motherly-looking woman, accompanied by a noisy boy, sat two fashionably dressed ladies. The boy was given to asking all kinds of foolish questions, and occasionally he would whine like a cat, and twist himself around and fret.

"If I had hold of him for a few minutes," said the mother, "I could stand up!" said one of the ladies.

"Here, then," replied the motherly old lady, "you may take hold of him. I haven't the heart to do it."

"Excuse me," faltered the annoyed lady, "I did not think that you could hear my remark."

"Oh, no harm done! For I know that he is enough to annoy any one; and he may seem strange to you that I do not slap him, but I can't. Once I had a little boy that I slapped. Every time he would ask foolish questions or grumble, I'd slap him. I was determined to bring him up rightly, so that he would please everybody. He was the idol of my life, and I did so much to him that I respected. Everybody said I was a model mother, and that my son would be a great man; and I was so flattered by these remarks that I was even more strict than ever with him."

"One night, just after I put him to bed, company came; and while we were talking the little fellow awoke and began to cry. I told him to hush; and when I found that he did not intend to obey me, I went to the bed and spanked him. 'That's what I call discipline!'"

"The next morning my little boy was too sick to get up, and all day he lay in bed. At night I sent for a physician, but before morning he was dead. I don't think that there was a more miserable woman in the world. I took his little boots—boots which a few days before I whipped him for getting muddy—and I put them on my bureau. I could not bear to live in the same house where both my husband and my little boy had died, and I moved away."

"One evening, while walking along a lonely street, I saw a little, a very small boy, standing among some tall weeds. I asked him where he lived, and he plucked a blossom and held it out to me. I asked him where his mother and father and with curious intelligence he replied that some big men took them away in boxes. I knew then that he was a waif and I took him home with me. In the night he cried and I got up, sat by the fire and rocked him. He was very delicate but he was a light that shone on my wretched soul."

"This is the child and he's wearing the little boots that I put on the bureau. You may slap him but I can't."

THE HOUSEKEEPER.
Practical housekeepers throughout the country are requested to send in communications for THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Topics ground in a coffee mill cooks much more evenly and quickly.

Peppermints—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of water, boil five minutes, flavor to taste with peppermint, stir up thick and drop on well buttered paper.

Pea Soup.—One quart split peas soaked in water over night, one pound of pork, two pounds beef bones, four quarts cold water, boil slowly for three hours until reduced one-half, strain, season and simmer ten minutes.

We regret to learn that a new and distressing malady has broken out in this vicinity. At the present time only a few cases have come to the writer's knowledge, although quite a large number have shown symptoms of the disease, and it is feared that more something is done to check its progress, it will become an epidemic.

For want of a better name we will call the disease the "drug fever." In many respects it resembles that unpleasant

and dangerous malady known as "house cleaning fever."

Like the latter, it attacks the female sex only. The "drug fever" does not, like the house cleaning fever, attack the patient at regular intervals, fall and spring, but it is liable to show itself at any time. The disease seems to be a sort of mania or disease of the brain.

In the earliest stages of the disease the victim exhibits an unnatural fondness for old rags, especially those of bright colors. She will wander about the house for hours, gathering up all the old rags she can find, sorting and re-sorting them, tearing or cutting them into narrow strips and piling them in little heaps about the house. At this stage of the disease the male members of the family will be obliged to look out for their clothing, or it will, if not already ragged, be made rags of in short order.

As the disease progresses some violent symptoms present themselves. The unhappy victim will hunt up all the articles of clothing containing bright colors, will borrow or beg all she can of her neighbors, turn her once neat and attractive home into a disjunct, dusty, dirty place, more like a junk store than a dwelling. Next an old piece of coarse canvas is procured, covered with mysterious hieroglyphics, unknown to animals and unheard of flowers. This is stretched on a frame and attacked with hooks and shears, and the rags are all drawn into the canvas in all manner of curious shapes and forms. At this stage of the disease the patient refuses all nourishment and soon becomes exhausted. Soon the mania subsides and the patient rapidly recovers. At the present time no successful method of treatment has been discovered, although an immortal fame awaits him who will find a preventative or cure for this disease.

—*Canton Telephone.*

Martha Washington's Garret.
In an account of a visit to Mt. Vernon Joaquin Miller says: Let no one hereafter complain of having to live in a garret alone and without a fire. For here, with all this spacious and noble house to select from, the widow of Washington chose a garret looking to the south and out upon his tomb. This is the old tomb where he was first laid to rest, and where the fallen oak leaves are crowding in heaps now and almost filling up the low, dark doorway.

The garret has but one window, a small and narrow round window, and it is otherwise quite dark. A bottom corner of the door is cut away so that her cat might come and go at will. And this is the saddest, tenderest sight at Mount Vernon. It seemed to me that I could see that noble lady sitting here, looking out upon the tomb of her mighty dead, the great river sweeping fast beyond, her heart full of the memory of a mighty nation's birth—waiting, waiting, waiting. Her work was done. She had lived quite the allotted three score and ten. Her companions were in the tomb, and so she chose this garret, just above the bed in which her immortal husband had died, as a sacred place in which to sit down and cherish her memories and wait with folded hands for the end. And so here, after a year and a half of waiting, the angel of death found her; the hands were folded forever, and the nation mourned for its mother—Joaquin Miller, at Mount Vernon.

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ADVERTISE'S CO. (contains alum) (Alumina) "Royal" "G. Love, Ph.D.".....

BULE (Powder sold loose).....

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REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS
As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar, and does not contain either alum or phosphate, or other injurious substances."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, tartar, soda, or any other injurious substance. It is a cream of tartar, and does not contain either alum or phosphate, or other injurious substances."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar, and does not contain either alum or phosphate, or other injurious substances."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award, over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and unqualified endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schofield. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in Prof. Schofield's report, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schofield only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary brands, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better food. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is to be taken as indicating only relative strength. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are considered as dangerous.

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